

# Constantine Republican

VOLUME I.

CONSTANTINE, ST. JOSEPH CO. MICHIGAN, AUGUST 10, 1836.

NUMBER 6.

## CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN,

Published by  
**KUNGER & COVENEY,**  
Every Wednesday Morning, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. J. Ullman, corner of Canis and Water streets.  
Terms—Two dollars per annum in advance, two dollars and fifty cents within the year, or three dollars at the expiration of the year.  
Advertising at the usual rates.



**STAGE LINE.** will commence running regularly for the season, leaving LIMA on Friday the 15th inst. and CONSTANTINE on Saturday the 16th inst. via WHITE PIGEON. The regular days of running will be, leaving Lima on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and Constantine on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. each day.  
Also, from LIMA to SHERMAN, and running in connection with the Chicago Stage Line.  
For seats apply to the Stage Office at Lima or Constantine.  
**WILLIAM M. CARY, Proprietor.**  
Lima, July 13, 1836.

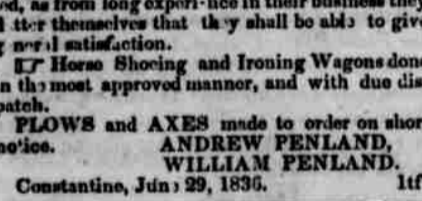
## CARRIAGE MAKING.



**W. M. REID & CO.** would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and St. Joseph county, that they still carry on the CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKING business at their old stand, where they will be happy to attend to all calls in their line. They have the best of workmen in their employ, and feel assured that they can and do turn out as good work as any other establishment of the kind in the western country.  
**STAGE COACHES** repaired on short notice.  
Repairing done cheap for cash and on short notice. Their shop is No. 2, Mechanics Row, Second street Constantine.  
June 29, 1836.



**BLACKSMITHING.**—A. & W. FENLAND, would most respectfully inform the citizens of this village and vicinity, that they continue to carry on the above business in all of its various branches, at their new Shop, No. 3, Mechanics Row, Constantine, where they hold themselves ready to do every variety of Smithing which may be called for. Those who favor them with their work, may be assured that all orders in their line of business will be promptly executed, as from long experience in their business they feel themselves that they shall be able to give every satisfaction.  
Horse Shoeing and Ironing Wagons done in the most approved manner, and with due dispatch.  
**PLOWS and AXES** made to order on short notice.  
**ANDREW FENLAND.**  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.



**SADDLERY.**—The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they continue to carry on the above business, at their Shop, on Motville street, Constantine, where may be found or will be made to order, on the short notice.  
**SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, HARNESSES, VALISES, TRUNKS,**  
Portmanteaus, and Military Equipage, which will be exchanged on good terms, for HIDES, GRAIN or Cash. They hope, by paying strict attention to business and filling orders promptly, to merit a share of the patronage of the citizens of this village and St. Joseph county generally.  
**BAROUCH, STAGE, and WAGON Trimming** will be done in the neatest manner.  
From the long experience which the undersigned have had in their business, they feel warranted in assuring the public that the work done in their shop will be turned out in point of style and workmanship, inferior to none in West Michigan.  
**BENHAM, DOOLITTLE & CO.**  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**N. B.**—The above firm continue to Manufacture SADDLERY, as usual, at their shop in the Village of White Pigeon, sign of the Golden Saddle, Main st., where they will receive Hides, Grain or Cash, also, for any work wanted in their line of business.  
**B. D. & CO.**

**TEA, COFFEE, ALL SPICE, PEPPER, GINGER, SALARATUS** etc. etc., kept constantly on hand and for sale by  
**A. E. MASSEY & CO.,**  
No. 10, Water street.  
June 29, 1836.

**GLOVES.**—An assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES. Call and examine for yourselves.  
**W. T. HOUSE & CO.,**  
No. 7, Water street.  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**AXES—SIMMONS' CAST STEEL AXES** of approved patterns for sale by  
**JOHN S. BARRY.**  
June 30, 1836.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**—A large assortment, comprising Men's Coarse Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, Ladies' Morocco, Prunella and Kid Boots and Shoes.—Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock now on hand at the Store of  
**A. E. MASSEY & CO.,**  
No. 10, South side Water-st., Constantine.  
June 29, 1836.

**SAMUEL H. ABBOTT, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,** Constantine, will soon lay in a supply of leather and other materials, in addition to his present stock, when he will be prepared to accommodate his old friends and customers in good style.  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.



**STEAM BOAT CONSTANTINE.** Two Shares of Stock in the above Boat can be had by application to  
**WILLIS T. HOUSE & CO.,**  
No. 7, Water st. Constantine.  
June 29, 1836.

**STORAGE FOR WAREHOUSE BUSINESS.** WILLIS T. HOUSE & CO. beg leave to inform the public that they have a large and commodious Ware House at Constantine, and are prepared to store and ship goods to order.



Owning one half of the Keel Boat CONSTANTINE, they will be prepared to ship to any Ports on Lake Michigan, Lake Erie or Lake Ontario, as the owners of freight may choose.  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**CABINET MAKING.**—CHRISTIAN KUCH would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and its vicinity, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING business, in all its various branches. He would be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and beg leave to assure the public that his work shall be turned out in a manner inferior to none in Michigan, in point of elegance of style and durability.

**BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SIDEBOARDS, SOFAS, COUCHES, WARDROBE, PIER, CENTRE, CARD and TOILET TABLES, LADIES' WORK TABLES and STANDS, MUSIC STOOLS,** etc. etc.  
Made to order on short notice, and out of as good materials as can be found in Michigan. His shop is on Canis street, two doors from the corner of Water and Canis streets.  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

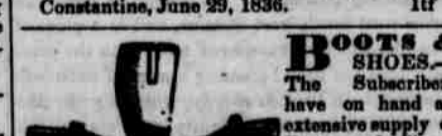
**NEW BOOKS BY CANAL, at STEEL'S Bookstore:**  
Holland's life of Van Buren, Maltebrun's Geography, Farley's do, Church's Psalms, Batterman's Greek Grammar, Watts and select Hymns, Porter's Analysis, Donaghy's Langton, 2d book of History, Testament, Greek Testament, Playfair's Euclid, Adams' Arithmetic, Quarto Bible, Comic Sketch Book, Allan's life of Scott, Potts' Arithmetic. Together with a large lot of Miscellaneous Books, for sale wholesale and retail, at New York prices.  
**O. G. STEELE, 214 Main st.**  
Buffalo, June 20, 1836.



**NEW ESTABLISHMENT—PLOUGH FACTORY.**—REID, TERRELL & Co. would state, for the information of the public, that they have entered into a co-partnership, in the PLOUGH business, and opened a shop in Mechanics Row, Constantine, for the purpose of Manufacturing and Repairing Ploughs, where they will be glad to receive orders for work in their business. The public are assured that they will give strict attention to their business.—Patrons solicited.

Ploughs WOODEN in the most approved style. Handles, Beams, &c., kept constantly on hand, so that Old Ploughs can be repaired on short notice; also, repairing of all kinds, done on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.  
Farmers are invited to call and examine their Ploughs, and judge for themselves.  
**ISAAC BENHAM, SAMUEL TERRELL, WILLIAM REID.**  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.** A general assortment for sale by  
**W. T. HOUSE & CO.,**  
No. 7, Water-st.  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.



**BOOTS & SHOES.**—The Subscribers have on hand an extensive supply of Boots and Shoes, among which may be found Men's fine Calf, Kid and Brogan Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Kid, Seal, Calf, Morocco and Prunella Boots and Slippers; also, Children's Morocco and Calfskin Shoes.  
As their assortment of Brogans were made to order, and of the best material, they feel confident in saying that Shoes of a better quality were never before offered in this market.  
**W. T. HOUSE & CO.,**  
No. 7, Water street.  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**Farmers Look at This.** **PATENT FANNING MILLS.**—P. E. GROVER would inform the citizens of St. Joseph and adjoining counties, that he is now making at his shop, in Constantine, the best article of FANNING MILLS ever offered for sale in the Western country, of an improved patent, and warranted to do a first rate business. Persons wishing to purchase the above article are invited to call and examine them as he will have them constantly on hand.  
**P. E. GROVER.**  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**LOOKING GLASSES.**—The subscribers offer for sale an extensive assortment.  
**W. T. HOUSE & CO.,**  
No. 7, Water street.  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

**NOTICE.**—W. T. HOUSE, would give notice to all those indebted to him, or W. A. & W. T. House, that his old accounts must be settled up without delay. The Books and Accounts have been put into the hands of T. W. CHALFANT Esq. for settlement. Those having unsettled Accounts or Notes standing will please call on the above named gentleman and settle the same immediately.  
**W. T. HOUSE.**  
Constantine, June 29, 1836.

## GOOD AND EVIL.

From the Gift, 1836.  
BY S. G. GOODRICH.

When man from Paradise was driven,  
And thorns around his pathway sprung,  
Sweet Mercy wand'ring there from Heaven,  
Upon those thorns bright roses hung.

Aye, and as Justice cursed the ground,  
She stole behind, unheard, unseen;  
And while the curses fell around,  
She scatter'd seeds of joy between.

And thus, as evils sprung to light  
And spread, like weeds, their poisonous wide,  
Fresh healing plants came blooming bright,  
And stood, to check them, side by side.

And now, though Eden blooms afar,  
And man is exiled from its bowers,  
Still Mercy steals through bolt and bar,  
And brings away his choicest flowers.

The very toil, the thorns of care,  
That heaven in wrath for sin imposed,  
By Mercy changed, no curses are—  
One brings us rest, the other rose.

Thus joy is link'd with every woe—  
Each cup of ill its pleasure brings;  
Although the rose is crush'd, you know,  
The sweeter fragrance from it springs.

If Justice throw athwart our way,  
A deepening eve of fear and sorrow—  
Hope, like the moon, reflects the ray  
Of that bright sun that shines to-morrow.

And Mercy glides with stars the night;  
Sweet music plays through weeping willows;  
The blackest eve with gems is bright,  
And pearls illumine the ocean billows.

The very grave, though clouds may rise  
And shroud it o'er with midnight gloom,  
Unfolds to faith the deep blue skies,  
That glorious shine beyond the tomb.

**TEXAS.**—M. B. LAMAR, SUCCESSION OF GEN. Houston, as commander in chief of the Texas forces, has issued a patriotic and eloquent address to the army and the citizens. An extract follows, which seems to carry the assurance, that an arm of so much nerve with the pen, cannot but wield the sword with that power and success, which shall lead his forces to victory and his country to freedom:

**SOLDIERS OF TEXAS:** On assuming the glorious responsibility of leading you to the field of battle, I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the trust confided; and feel most vividly, that to command an army of heroes in the cause of freedom is the highest of all privileges, and to conduct it to victory is the most enduring and exalted honor.

The enemy who is recently retired, terrified from our borders, are about to counter-march upon us, with reinforcements formidable in count, but feeble in spirit and valiance.

Confident of numbers, they hope to gain by overwhelming force, that which they cannot achieve by valor. They boast that they will retrieve the late inglorious defeat of their arms, or perish in the attempt; that they will drive us beyond the Sabine, or give us a grave this side.

Another opportunity is afforded to vindicate our rights and avenge our wrongs. The greater the force the richer the harvest! Though every blade of grass on the banks of the Bravo bristle into a bayonet, it shall not save them. The very glance of the freeman's eye, is a blazing shield of Perseus to the monsters of tyranny. They have to fly or fall, before the wrath of an injured people, nerved in the cause of liberty and vengeance.

**SOLDIERS!**—Your country calls you to her defence. Your homes, your firesides—the scenes of your former joys and future anticipations—all the endearments of domestic happiness, and all the hopes of future peace, summon you to the field. You are summoned, too, by the spirit of Travis and Fannin, and their gallant companions, whose blood has cemented the foundations of our freedom. Their flesh has been food for the raven, and their bones have been whittened on the prairies, until your pious patriotism gathered those scattered relics, with decent sepulchral honors, to a soldier's grave. But their glorified spirits, still hovering around the home of their patriotic devotion, call upon you to sustain the independence which they have consecrated by their martyrdom, and to recompense, with merited vengeance, the wrongs they have endured from a perfidious and dastard enemy. Shall the call be made in vain? Shall we turn a deaf ear to the voice of our country? If there be so foul a blot upon humanity—if there be one in the whole limits of our land who is mean enough, when his home is invaded by an insolent foe, to seek safety in dishonorable flight, I would say to him, detested recreant! retire to the shades of infamy, and sully no more a beautiful land, whose blessings belong to the brave and virtuous. Let then every patriot soldier, every worthy citizen, who abhors the name of traitor, and contemns the vile epithet of coward, rally to the call promptly, around the unfurled banner of freedom—let him repair with impatient zeal to the theatre of his nation's glory, and there snatch from the brink of danger, fame for himself and safety for his country. The dastard who lingers behind may live to fat upon the fruits of his recreancy, but when he dies he rots in infamy, to the joy of all—while the noble hero who makes his bosom the bulwark of a people's liberty, will find a rich reward for toil and valor, in the thanks of a grateful land, and the smiles of its hightened beauty. If he falls in the holy cause, he will still survive in the affections of his comrades, and his name will gather glory with the flight of ages—

"Each little rill, each mountain river,  
"Rolls, mingled with his fame for ever."

Citizens of the Red Lands! You are looked to for aid in this second struggle for Independence. Your contributions, hereto-

fore, have not been proportionate to your population. Few of you have participated in the toils and glory of the strife. Your homes have been exempt from the calamities of the war. For that exemption you are indebted to the gallantry of your more exposed and suffering countrymen. What ever circumstances may have restrained you before, there can remain no reasons to withhold you now. We know your courage. Your skill in arms is familiar to us all.—Your country requires the immediate exhibition of both—let both be displayed when the great and decisive battle which is pending, shall be fought—and Texas is free, sovereign and independent! Hold not back, I abjure you, by every principle of honor, of gratitude, and of patriotism. If any man amongst you prove recreant now, let him be stigmatized; treat him as an outcast; and let a nation's contempt rest like a black cloud upon his name. The call, en masse, let all obey, and all will be well.

**MIRABEAU B. LAMAR,**  
Major-General Com. the Army of Texas.  
Velasco, June 27, 1836.

**Marriage by bill of Exchange.**—In looking over some old papers the following, apparently a translation from the French, was found, and is sent for publication.

A merchant originally of Paris, established in one of the French islands of America, was willing to share with a person of merit, and not knowing who was to his mind, he bethought himself of writing to a correspondent of property, whom he had in Paris. He knew but little of any other style than that which he had made use of in his business, and treating an affair of love with the same manner as his other business, after having charged his friend with a certain number of commissions, reserving this for the last, here he set down:

"Also seeing that I have taken the resolution to be married, and that I cannot find here a match that suits me, you will not fail to send me also by the first ship, a young lady of quality, and such as follows:—Fortune I ask not, but of an honest family, of 20 or 25 years of age, of a middle size, and well proportioned, of agreeable looks, mild temper, manners without reproach, and of a pretty strong constitution, for to resist a change of climates, that there may not be occasion to seek for a second if the first should happen to fail, (which may we prevent as much as in us lies), considering the distance and risk of passage. Arriving here in good condition as above and bringing back the present letter endorsed in my name at least a copy of it, well and duly made authentic, so that there may be neither mistake nor surprise, I shall oblige myself, and engage to acquit myself of the said bill, in marrying, fifty days after sight, the lady that shall be charged with it. By virtue of which I have assigned this present."

The Parisian correspondent read and read again this article, which classed in the same resort, the woman among the number of baubles which he had to send, and after having admired the prudent exactness of the American, and the laconic style in the qualities which he required, he thought to serve him according to his taste; and after many addresses he thought he had found the affair of his friend, in a young person of good family, without riches, of a mild temper, well made, tolerably beautiful; she was 25 years of age, and seemed of good complexion. He made the proposal with which he was charged, and the lady, who only subsisted but by the means of an old peevish aunt by whom she had suffered much, accepted it. They were then loading at Rochelle a ship for the islands. The lady set out with the goods, and furnished, especially with a copy of the letter of the American, made authentic in due form, and endorsed by the hand of the correspondent. Without prejudice of the invoice of goods which he sent, the last article was in these terms:

"Also, a young lady of 25 years, of good quality, figure and condition, specified in the bill received, as appears by these attestations and certificates which she carries with her."

To these writings which were a precaution which they thought ought to be to a man so exact as the future spouse, there was a copy of the register of her birth, a certificate of good behavior, signed by the curate, an attestation of the neighbors, who by express act, bore testimony for the lady that during three years she lived with an aunt who was infirm and of an unsupportable temper, she never gave her the least cause of discontent, also the goodness of her constitution was certified, by the result of a consultation of four physicians of the faculty. Before the Parisian correspondent sent by the way of Spain, several letters of advice to his friend, by which he informed him, that he had sent him by such a ship, a lady of the age, character, condition, &c., in a word such a one as he required to make him a wife. The letters of advice, the goods, and the lady, arrived safe, and our American, who found her at the first of the landing, was charmed to see so fine a person.

She hearing him named, said to him, "I have sir, a bill of exchange on you; you know people do not carry much money on a voyage, such as I have just made; will you discharge it?" At the same time she presented the correspondent's letter, on the back of which was, that the person who presented it to him was the spouse whom he demanded.

"Ah Miss," said the American to her, "I never yet had a bill of exchange to be protested in my life, I swear to you I shall not begin with this. I am the most happy of men, if you are willing that I should discharge it."

"Yes sir," said she "I willingly consent to it, since it is for this only reason that I have made the voyage; and I find myself much more inclined, as it is from people of probity, whom you perfectly know who have informed me of nothing which does not inspire me with the greatest esteem for you." This interview was some days after followed by the marriage, which was magnificent. The married couple have been happy in their union, made by the bill of exchange—it being the most happy which they had had on the island for a long time.—*Mobile Chron.*

**Ignorance in the United States.**—We must educate the whole nation while we may. All—who would vote must be enlightened and reached by the restraining and persevering energies of Heaven. The lanes and alleys—the highways and hedges—the abodes of filth and sordid poverty must be entered and the young immortals sought out and brought up to the light of intellectual and moral daylight. This can be done.

But the vast amount of uneducated population in our land, already calls upon us loudly to set about the work of rearing every where the institutions requisite for universal education.

According to the most accurate estimation which can be obtained, there are in the United States about a million and a half of children without the means of education, and about an equal number of adults, either foreigners or native Americans, that are uneducated. These large masses of unenlightened mind lie in almost every portion of this nation, and frightful statistics have been officially given by legislative investigation in several of our states. In one of the smaller eastern states there are nearly thirty thousand adults and children, that cannot read or write. In one of our largest, there are four hundred thousand adults and children, who have had no instruction, and no means provided. In one of the western states, one third of all the children in the state are destitute of any provision for education. These are the states which have taken the lead in making legislative investigation. Equally appalling developments await many of the other states so soon as they have public spirit enough to take the same method for information. Every where and in all ages, such masses of ignorance are the material, of all others most dangerous to liberty; for, as a general fact, *uneducated mind is educated vice.* But the safety of our republic depends upon the intelligence and moral principle and patriotism, and property of the nation.—*Plea for the west.*

From the North American Review.

**Utility of practical science.**—Why should that, which, in the hands of the studious, is so powerful an instrument, be so useless in the hands of the active and laborious? We know that it is not—and it is demonstrable, as a matter of the plainest inference that he who works not as a senseless machine, but as an intelligent handicraftsman, who understands the powers he wields, and the elements and materials he works upon, will have a great advantage in his knowledge. The artisan with this qualification, will be constantly improving his tools and the productions of his skill, and shortening the processes of his labor. The farm will be cultivated, and other things being equal, to be better cultivated, and to be made more productive, by a scientific agriculturist. He will turn the stock as well as the soil of his farm to greater account, with the knowledge that books of science will give him. How many horses have been ruined by ignorance in the farrier of the part he operates upon. The foot of a horse is connected with the leg by muscles and ligaments, which answer the purpose of a fine elastic spring, that saves the animal from the shock, which every step would otherwise give him. This effect is aided by the expansion of the hoof, and by the descent, between the two parts of it, of a soft, muscular substance, technically called the frog. Now if the shoe be placed too far back, or be formed so as to contract the foot, it will interfere with this admirable provision of nature; and lameness will ensue.

In the building of houses, again, scientific principles are indispensable, and undoubtedly a thorough understanding of them would enable the carpenter to improve his plans, and to facilitate the execution of his task. But there is one evil that especially calls for a scientific remedy, and that is the evil of "smoky houses." There are principles, if we are rightly informed, on which every chimney may be constructed, so as certainly to draw smoke; and any one may convince himself of this by the fact, that a Franklin stove is an invariable remedy for a smoky chimney. And yet in many places, if not generally, more than half the chimneys are so built, as to inflict this lasting evil, this century's calamity, upon a whole household. The fuel that is expended, either to make a stronger draft by increasing the fire, or to heat the rooms with half open doors; the colds, rheumatisms, and various diseases induced in this way; the irritation; the actual ill temper occasioned by such circumstances, constitute, all together, no small item in the troubles and afflictions of domestic life! And all this, because one class of our artisans does not understand in this particular, the philosophy of their business!

## LAWS OF MICHIGAN.

AN ACT to provide for the election of township and county officers in certain cases and for other purposes.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That it shall be lawful for the electors of any township, county or city in which the election has not been held agreeably to the provisions of an act, entitled an act to provide for the election of county & township officers and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1836, to hold an election for the choice of the respective officers provided by said act, or such of them as have not been elected as aforesaid, to hold an election on the fourth Monday in August next for the election of said officers:—

In all cases of election of justices under this act, the supervisor shall within six days after the completion of the canvass of said election give notice in writing to the justices elected and to the township clerk, of the time and place when he will meet them to determine by lot the classes of such justices, which notice shall be served at least six, and not more than twelve days previous to the time appointed therein for such meeting:—At the time and place so appointed, the supervisor and township clerk shall cause to be written on separate pieces of paper, as near alike as may be, the numbers, one, two, three and four, and shall cause to be rolled up as nearly alike as may be, and deposited in a box:—The persons elected justices shall severally draw one of the said pieces of paper, and shall be classed according to the number written on the paper so drawn by him and shall hold his office for such number of years, either one, two, three or four, as shall correspond with the number so drawn, reckoning from the fourth day of July last; and the township clerk shall forthwith make and transmit a record of such election and classification to the county clerk who shall file the same in his office. If any person elected justice of the peace shall neglect to attend such drawing, the supervisor shall draw for him, and if the supervisor be absent from his township, or unable to serve, or his office be vacant, the township clerk shall give the notice and perform the duties herein before enjoined on the supervisor.

The justices elected under this act, so soon as they shall be classed and take the oath of office shall enter upon the duties of their office.

Sec. 2. The governor may issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur before the first Monday of January next in the office of sheriff, county clerk, county treasurer, county surveyor, register of deeds, coroners, and judges of probate, in any of the counties of this state; and all the officers elected under the provisions of this section shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January next, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. All officers elected under the provisions of this act, shall perform the same duties, exercise the same power and jurisdiction, receive the same compensation, and be subject to the same restrictions and liabilities as are prescribed for the said officers respectively by the laws of the said late territory; and the returns of the elections and canvass of the votes shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the law for the election of state officers.

Sec. 4. The acts of all officers, the election of whom is provided for in the act referred to in the first section of this act, who were not elected under the provisions of the same are hereby declared void and of no effect.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the several counties to give notice of all elections to supply vacancies which may occur in the office of sheriff or associate judge of the circuit court, at any time after the first Monday in January next, in any of the counties of this state.

Sec. 6. At all elections hereafter to be holden in any county, township, city or village of this state for the election of public officers, every person residing in said county, township, city or village qualified to vote in accordance with the second article of the constitution of this state, shall be entitled to vote at such elections; and any person who shall swear falsely relative to his own residence when offering to vote at any election of officers authorized by the constitution of the state, shall be deemed to have committed perjury, and be liable accordingly.

Sec. 7. The governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed under the late territorial government, and who shall continue to hold his office in pursuance of the constitution and laws of this state, for noncompliance with the provisions of any law of the state. *Provided,* That before such removal shall take place, the governor shall give notice of the alleged cause of such removal, to such officer that he may have an opportunity to be heard in his defence.

Approved July 26, 1836.

AN ACT to provide for holding elections.  
Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Michigan, That in all elections to be held in this state, for representative or representatives to congress, for state and county officers, and for members of the legislature, it shall be competent for the inspectors of elections in the several townships, should they deem the same necessary, to hold the election in two different places in their respective townships, any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.  
Approved July 25, 1836.